

L 51495-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016495

narrowed. In a first approximation, the dependence of the logarithm of the effective viscosity on the composition of binary mixtures of polyethylenes is expressed by a straight line, which provides the possibility for a tentative calculation of the viscosities of mixtures of polystylenes. In addition, the viscosity curves can aid in plasticizing high-molecular weight, difficultly reprocessed polyethylenes to a given viscosity, using small additions of a low-molecular component.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 011

JPRS

CI.

Card 2/2 716

L 27201-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RH
 ACCESSION NR: AP5002866

3/0207/64/000/005/0066/0074

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, O. V. (Moscow); Malkin, A. Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: Rheological properties of polymers in the flow state

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1964, 66-74

TOPIC TAGS: polymer rheology, material strength, polymer creep/ REY 1 rotation viscosimeter, P 20 polybutylene, OP 30 polypropylene

ABSTRACT: The rheological properties of polymers were investigated in an effort to obtain mathematical models of observed physical phenomena. Tests were performed upon the commercial polymers polybutylene P-20, polypropylene OP-30, certain polyethylene, polystyrene, and acrylic. Testing equipment included rotation viscosimeter, creep viscosimeter, and creep viscosimeter. Deformation curves were obtained for each polymer. The authors investigate the temperature invariant form of presenting η_0/η as a function of $\dot{\gamma}$. A temperature invariant form of presenting η_0/η is defined which is related to strength by the empirical equation $\sigma = k(\eta_0/\eta)^n$.
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L 37201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002866

$$\eta_0/\eta = 1 + 6.12 \cdot 10^{-4} (\eta_0)^{0.35} + 2.35 \cdot 10^{-4} (\eta_0)^{0.25}$$

where η_0 is a variable defining the strength as a function of molecular weight and temperature. The experimental data which led to the establishment of the empirical formula are given in a logarithmic graph of η/η_0 vs τ/η_0 . Dynamic strength characteristics were also fitted to the empirical equations

$$\eta_0/\eta_d = 1 + 6.12 \cdot 10^{-4} (\omega \eta_0)^{0.35} + 2.35 \cdot 10^{-4} (\omega \eta_0)^{0.25}$$

$$N(\omega) = \eta_0 \left[\sum_{k=1}^i L_k (\omega \eta_0)^{0.35} \right] : \left[\sum_{k=1}^i M_k (\omega \eta_0)^{0.25} \right]$$

where η_d is the dynamic strength parameter, ω is the dynamic frequency, $N(\omega)$ is the Laplace function, and L_k and M_k are constants obtained from the equation for η_0/η_d . The temperature invariant stress vs time relationship is given in the form

$$\frac{\tau(t/\eta_0)}{\tau_0} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{N(s/\eta_0)}{s} e^{-\omega s} ds$$

$$s = \omega \eta_0$$

Card 2/4

L 27201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002866

and experimental data are plotted to demonstrate this relationship. Orig. art.
has: 8 equations and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 3/4

L 27347-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(j)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/DJ/GS/RM/JH
 ACC NR: AT6008940 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0015/0025

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, G. V.; Podol'skiy, Yu. Ya.; Mustafayev, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: New aspects in the problems of friction between plastics and metals

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya. Plastmassy v podshipnikakh skol'zheniya; issledovaniya, opyt primeneniya (Plastics in friction bearings; research and experiment in application). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 15-25

TOPIC TAGS: friction gage, friction coefficient, plastic, aluminum, copper, steel, iron, polymer, material testing/ Tr-6 friction gage

ABSTRACT: The effect of metallic oxide and salts on the friction behavior of polymers on metals is investigated. It is contended that in certain circumstances metal oxides and salts can form a film between friction pairs of metal and polymer. This film can seriously alter the frictional characteristics of the pair, particularly in conditions of heavy loading and/or high velocity. Tests were conducted on a Tr-6 friction gage according to a method described earlier by V. A. Mustafayev, G. B. Vinogradov, and Yu. Ya. Podol'skiy (Iznos i treniye plastikov pri

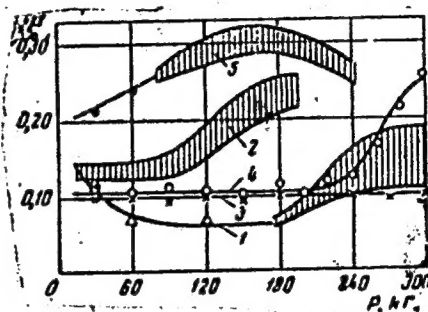
Card 1/3

L 27347-66

ACC NR: AT6008940

kontaktirovaniy ikh s metallami - sb. Treniye i iznos metallov i plastmass (Treniye i iznos v mashinakh, vyp. 19), Izd-vo Nauka, 1964). Friction contact was made between a metallic ring and a plastic disk. Plastic materials tested included textolite, polypropylene, and polytetrafluorethylene. Metallic specimens were prepared from copper, aluminum, Armco steel, tempered steel, and pig iron. Tests were performed with and without lubrication, in air and in vacuum, with varying types of loading. Measurements of the change of friction coefficient were made for these varying conditions. Results are plotted in the form shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. The effect of loading on the friction of various metals on textolite without lubrication in air. 1 - copper; 2 - aluminum; 3 - Armco steel; 4 - steel; 5 - pig iron.



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L 27347-66
ACC NR: AT6008940

It was determined that the most important factor in heavy friction loads of polymers on metals is the change in effective contact area between the rubbing pairs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3

PB

L 27309-66 EWT(m)/ENP(1)/T/EIC(m)-6 IJP(c) WN/RM
 ACC NR: AP6008976 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/011/1930/1934

AUTHORS: Malkin, A. Ya.; Vinogradov, G. V.; Kargin, V. A. 36

ORG: Institute for Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Rheology of polymers. The creep of polymers in the molten state 15

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1930-1934

TOPIC TAGS: polymer rheology, rheologic property, polyethylene, polyisobutylene

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to extend the work of A. Ya. Malkin and G. V. Vinogradov (Kolloidn. zh., 27, 234, 1965). It was desired to determine the temperature invariant lag time distribution spectrum, to calculate theoretically the creep function, and to compare the latter with existing experimental literature data. The calculation is based on the equation presented by B. Gross (Mathematical Structure of the Theories of Viscoelasticity, Hermann, Paris, 1953)

$$\gamma(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{d\tau(\theta)}{d\theta} \left[I_0 + \frac{t-\theta}{\eta} + \psi(t-\theta) \right] d\theta,$$

where I_0 is the instantaneous yield, ψ - function of reversible creep, η - viscosity in the same region (where it is independent of the nature of the deformation), and τ - the stress. Calculated values of ψ are compared with experimental values obtained

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:53

L 27309-66

ACC NR: AP6008976

for polyisobutylenes of different molecular weights and for low density polyethylene. The comparison is presented graphically. It is concluded that the experimental data are in good agreement with the calculated results. The relation between elastic and irreversible deformation in the polymer was studied. It is concluded that the boundaries of the two different deformation regions are completely determined by the maximum Newtonian viscosity of the given polymer at the experimental temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 7 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card

2/2

L 27899-66 EPF(c)/ENP(j)/ENT(m) RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5024019

UR/0069/65/027/005/0668/0672
532, 135

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, G. V.; Belkin, I. M.

TITLE: Rheology of polymers. Elastic and viscous properties of polystyrene in the fluid state

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 5, 1965, 668-672

TOPIC TAGS: steady flow, polystyrene, rheologic property, polymer rheology, viscous flow

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to investigate the elastic and viscous properties and the process of transition from elastic deformations⁵ to steady flow in polystyrene⁶ melts. Brand D (GOST 9440-60)⁴ block polystyrene was studied in the $2 \times 10^{-2} - 2 \times 10 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ range of deformation rates at temperatures from 160 to 210° and residual air pressures of about 10^{-2} mm Hg. An REV-1¹ rotary elasto-viscometer² and the technique of steady deformation rates were employed. The rheological properties were found to be similar to those determined earlier in polyethylene melts, (e.g., nature of the dependence of shear stresses on the time and deformation at various constant deformation rates, etc.) In passing from low to high shear rates, the establishment of steady flow is accompanied by a

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L 27899-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024019

transition through the ultimate strength of the polymer melts. The activation energy of this transition is close to the activation energy of viscous flow. The transition through the ultimate strength involves a breakdown (reversible with time) of the supermolecular structures in the polymer in shear. It is concluded that high-molecular polyolefins and polymers of the vinyl series in the viscofluid state have similar rheological characteristics, and on this basis, general rheological characteristics of polymers in the fluid state are given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A. V. Topchiyeva
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2 CC

L 15042-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6

WW/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6003945

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0095/0100

AUTHOR: Mustafayev, V. A. (Moskva); Podol'skiy, Yu. Ya. (Moskva); Vinogradov, G. V. (Moskva)

ORG: none

TITLE: Cold flowing and melting of plastics under heavy friction conditions

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 95-100

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, crystalline polymer, polyimide, polytetrafluoroethylene, friction coefficient, melting point

ABSTRACT: A study of friction between crystalline polymers under the load of tens and hundreds of kg/cm², carried out with considerable mutual coverage of the friction surfaces and at sliding speeds varied over a range of tens and thousands of times has revealed the effect on their behavior of cold flow and of surface melting. The friction toward the load dependence at low sliding speeds has a pronounced maximum. It is suggested that at constant sliding speed, the area of actual contact between the friction surfaces increases with the increase of loads. This is accompanied by the growth of the friction coefficient. At sufficiently high loads, when the ratio between the area of actual contact and the nominal contact area becomes high, cold flow sets in and is accompanied by an orientation effect. This lowers the friction coefficient. It has been shown by direct experiment that the friction coefficient may

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.531.44

L 15042-00

ACC NR: AP6003945

change from 2 to 3 fold depending on the direction of the friction with respect to the orientation of the single crystals in the surface layers of the polymer sample. At high sliding speeds, an increase in the load increases the heat generated during the friction, which in its turn, softens the surface layers of the polymer. The result is an increase in the area of actual contact and a rise in the friction coefficient. Under heavy friction conditions where surface melting occurs on the samples, the friction remains constant with growing loads. The fact that a surface layer of melt forms is evident from the ease with which the surface layer separates from the sample on rapid cooling. No anisotropic surface structures develop during melting. Therefore, training of crystalline polymers at high pressures and speeds has no substantial effect on their friction. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 11 SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001/

CC
Card 2/2

PAKSHVER, E.A.; IGNATOVA, A.I.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Temperature dependence of the viscosity of polymer solutions.
Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:1964-1967 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh volokon
i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

MALKIN, A.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; KARGIN, V.A.

Rheology of polymers. Creep of polymers in a molten state.
Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:1930-1934 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR. Submitted
December 16, 1964.

PODOL'SKIY, Yu.Yu. (Moskva); KOREPOVA, I.V. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, G.V.
(Moskva)

Conditions and kinds of seizing caused by the friction of hardened
steel in hydrocarbon lubricating media. Mashinovedenie no.5:109-
114, '65. (MIRA 18:9)

HOSOV, M.I.; VIHOGRADOV, G.V.

Efficiency of polysiloxanes as additives to petroleum
lubricants under various friction conditions. Khim. i tekhn.
topl. i masl 10 no.3:52-54 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

V. G. Gerasimov, G.V.; G. K. KIN, I.M.

Rheology of polymers. Elastic strength properties and
viscosity of molten polyethylene. Koll. zhur. 27 no.4
499-504 J1-kg '65. (1965. 12.12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted January 27, 1964.

KULEZNEV, V.N.; KONYUKH, I.V.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; DMITRIYEVA, I.P.

Rheology of binary polymer mixture. Koll. zhur. 27 no.4:540-
545 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V. Lomonosova i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR
imeni A.V. Topchiyeva. Submitted December 29, 1964.

VINOGRADOV, G.V.; BELKIN, I.M.

Rheology of polymers. Elastic strength and viscous properties of polystyrene in a molten state. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:668-673 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni Topchiyeva.

MANIN, V.N. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Different types of turbulence in highly elastic liquids.

Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:784-785 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L. 0150-76

ACCESSION NO. 111111

empirical formula is expressed as

$$\eta_{sp}/c = 0.12 \cdot 10^{-3} (\eta_{sp}/c)^{0.855} + 2.35 \cdot 10^{-4} (\eta_{sp}/c)^{0.11}$$

where η_{sp} is the relative Newtonian viscosity, η the effective viscosity, and c the concentration.

given by the Arrhenius relationship, $\lg \eta = A - E/RT$

with an energy of activation $E = 23$ Kcal/mole. The molecular weight determined from viscosity data was found to be 9×10^5 . From stress relaxation data it is concluded that polypropylene does not obey Maxwell's law, nor can the relaxation be described by a simple spring-dashpot model. (Int. art. USSR: Materials and Equations)

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoi sinteza Im. A. V. Popchiyeva, AN SSSR
Institute for Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR

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NO REF COPY: 000

NUMBER: 008

Card 1 of 1

KONTYUKH, I.B.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Study of high-pressure polyethylene and polyisobutylene on a rotary
elastoviscometer. Plast. massy no.2:60-64 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 3792-86 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

UR/0374/65/000/004/0106/0116
678:534.641

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. G. (Moscow); Vinogradov, G. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Dynamic properties of polymers in state of flow

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 4, 1965, 106-116

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic stress, rheologic property, solid viscosity, solid mechanical property, polymer, polyisobutylene, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: A frequency rheometer (based on a design described by E. R. Fitzgerald and I. D. Ferry, *J. Colloid Sci.*, 1953, 8, 1) is used to study the dynamic properties of polymers. This frequency rheometer operates in $20 - 10^4$ cycle/sec frequency range and in -500° to $+170^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range and it can handle liquids (viscosity over $5 \cdot 10^2$ poise) as well as typical solids with a shear modulus of up to 10^{10} dynes/cm². Comparison of measurements of dynamic viscosity and apparent viscosity of polymers in state of flow indicates reliability of the dynamic measurements made on this frequency rheometer. For polyisobutylene, high- and low-density polyethylene, and polystyrene were determined: the dependence of modulus of elasticity upon acoustical frequency and of tangent of mechanical friction upon

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L 3792-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

reduced acoustical frequency. The elastic shear modulus for polymers in state of flow is of the order of 10^6 - 10^7 dynes/cm². For polymers in state of flow, the coincidence of dynamic viscosity with the apparent viscosity measured under static conditions is about ±50%. It is concluded that spectra of relaxation time of polymers in both solid and liquid state can be readily determined on the basis of dynamic properties measured on the frequency rheometer. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 008

PC
Card 2/2

MALKIN, A.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Dependence of the viscosity on the molecular weight, temperature,
and parameters determining strain in polymers in the state of
viscous flow. Vysokom.sped. 7 no.7:1134-1139 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

MALKIN, A.Ya.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.G.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Universality of the temperature-invariant characteristics of the
dynamic properties of linear polymers in the state of flow. Vysokom.
soed. 7 no.7:1140-1146 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

MALKIN, A.Ya.; VINOGRAOV, G.V.

Rheology of polymers. Relaxation properties of polymers in a
state of visco-plastic flow. Koll. zhur. 27 no.2:234-241
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR, Moskva.

DEYNEGA, Yu.F. (Moskva); SENITSYN, V.V. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, G.V. (Moskva)

Optical anisotropy of calcium greases. Koll. zhur. 27 no.3.289
Moskva '65. (MIRA 20-6)

L 63837-65 INT. 5. 1965/02/27/004/0499/0504

ACCESSION NR: AP020222

UR/006: 65/027/004/0499/0504

541:025:532.135

AUTHORS: ^{14.55} Vinogradov, G. V.; ^{14.55} Belkin, I. M.

TITLE: ^{14.55} Rheology of polymers. The elastic strength and viscosity properties of polyethylene in the fluid state

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1965, 491-504

TOPIC TAGS: viscosity, viscous flow, polyethylene, polymer, elastomer, elastic stress / alkylene polymer, IF 500 polyethylene

ABSTRACT: Rheological properties of a representative polymer exhibiting visco-elastic properties in the fluid state were investigated. The experiments were carried out at 140-160°C on a rotational elastic viscometer. The results of Vinogradov et al. (Zhurnal, later, no. 1, 1965, 144). The polymers investigated were alkylene-2 and polyethylene IF 500. The dependence of the shearing stress on the rate of deformation and the state of steady flow were determined. It was found that an increase in the rate of deformation causes a decrease in the time required to reach the yield point. The activation energy for steady flow and an ultimate shear strength transition are of similar magnitude. The moduli for

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L 63837-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020222

high elastic shear deformation of molten polymers with unimpaired structure increase with increase in the rate of deformation. It is concluded that the polyethylene melts represent thixotropic liquids of high elasticity. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute for Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 011

L 63829-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

UR/0069/65/027/004/0540/0545
541.18:532.5

AUTHORS: Kuleznev, V. N.; Konyukh, I. V.; Vinogradov, G. V.; Dmitriyeva, I. P.

TITLE: Rheology of binary polymer mixtures

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1965, 540-545

TOPIC TAGS: viscosity, viscous flow, polyethylene, polypropylene, polymer

ABSTRACT: The work was undertaken to extend the data of V. N. Kuleznev, A. G. Shvarts, V. D. Klykova, and B. A. Dogadkin, (Koloidn. zh. 27, 211, 1965) on the behavior of binary polymeric mixtures. The stress-strain behavior of isotactic polypropylene (I) with low (II) and medium (III) pressure polyethylene was investigated. The experiments were carried out at 140°C in the presence of 1,1'-bis-(2-methyl-2-oxy-1-tert-butylbenzene) stabilizer. The experimental results are summarized in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. An equation for the viscosity of binary polymeric mixtures is

$$\eta_{mix} = (\omega_1 \eta_1^{1/a} + \omega_2 \eta_2^{1/a})^a,$$

where ω and η are the weight fraction and viscosity of the pure component

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L 63829-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

6
respectively, and α is a constant equal to 4.2 for I, II, and III. For the region of mutual polymer solubility, a reinforcement of the polyethylene melt by small amounts of polypropylene has been observed. It is concluded that the polymer mixtures are described by the universal temperature invariant viscosity parameter of the individual linear polymers. fig. art. has: 3 graphs and 1 equation.

44.55
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology) Institut

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L 63829-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

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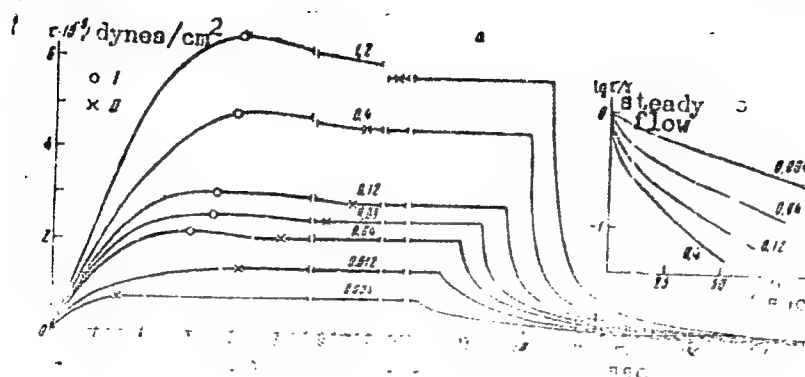


Fig. 1.
Typical dependence of shear stress τ on the deformation γ (a) and stress relaxation in stress-time coordinates (a), and $\log \tau / \tau_{\text{steady fl.}}$ - time (b). Mixture of I:III 50:50, numbers on curves - velocity of deformation $\dot{\gamma}$, sec⁻¹. I- curve maxima, II- beginning of steady flow

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L 63825-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5020225

ENCLOSURE: 02 0

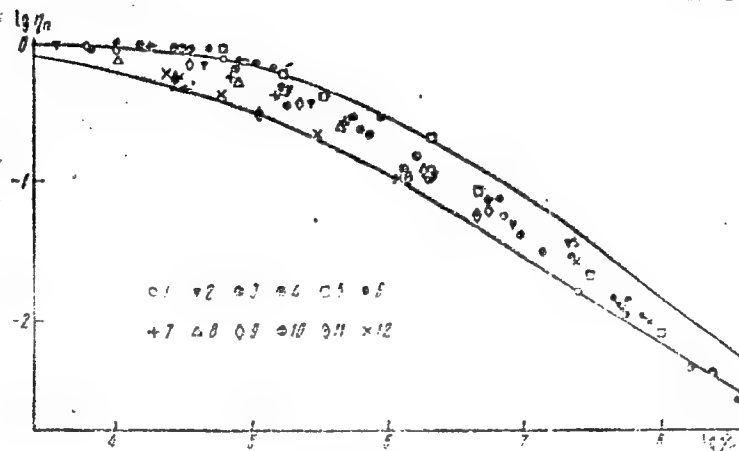


Fig. 1.
Universal temperature invariant viscosity parameter of polymeric mixtures. Mixtures III:I - 0:100 (1), 10:90 (2), 50:50 (3), 70:30 (4), 90:10 (5), 100:0 (6). Mixtures II:I - 10:90 (7), 50:50 (8), 25:25 (9), 75:25 (10), 25:75 (11), 75:75 (12).

Card 4

KONSTANTINOV, A.A.; SINITSYN, V.V.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

Automatic capillary viscosimeter AKV-4. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:239-241
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 63764-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/T/ENP(k) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018C87

UR/0020/65/163/001/0140/0143

AUTHOR: ^{44.55} Vinogradov, G. V.; ^{44.55} Yanovskiy, Yu. G.; ^{44.55} Eublik, L.S.

TITLE: Dynamic characteristics of polymers in viscous-flow state in the sonic frequency region ^{44.55}

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 140-143

TOPIC TAGS: viscous flow dynamics, polymer flow, sonic frequency region, frequency rheometer, shear rate, shear modulus, effective viscosity, dynamic viscosity

ABSTRACT: By contrast with the large volume of data accumulated concerning the dynamic properties of polymers in glassy and highly elastic states, very little is known about polymers in a state of flowage. To fill this gap, the authors investigated the dynamic properties of the following polymers: P-20 polyisobutylene, high-pressure polyethylene, low-pressure polyethylene and block polystyrene, in the frequency range of from $2 \cdot 10^2$ to $2.2 \cdot 10^3$ cps and in a broad range of temperatures. Such a choice of specimens made it possible to investigate both highly crystalline and amorphous polymers. The dynamic properties were measured in a frequency rheometer operating in the temperature range of from -50 to +170°C

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018087

the sonic frequency region and making it possible to measure the compound shear modulus $G^* = G' + G''$, where G' is the real part of the compound shear modulus, characterizing the elastic properties of the material, and G'' is the imaginary part, characterizing the losses. At the same time, the dynamic viscosity $\eta_d = G''/\omega$ where ω is the frequency, and the mechanical-loss tangent $\tan \delta = G''/G'$ also could be determined. The reliability of the rheometric measurements of dynamic viscosity characteristics was verified by comparing the measured η_d with the effective viscosity η_e of polymers, which is determined by the technique of viscosimetry. The positive results of this comparison indicate that the dependence of effective viscosity on the shear rate (in isothermally steady-state flows), in the presence of high values of this rate, can be determined both by direct measurements of dynamic viscosity and by the general dynamic-static response curve of the viscous properties of polymer systems -- a curve of both η_d and η_e (as functions of shear rate $\dot{\gamma}$ and frequency ω , respectively). This is highly important considering that the intense heat release in highly viscous media in the presence of high shear rates complicates and sometimes renders impossible the measurement of viscosity in steady-state flows. During the melting of such polymers as the polyethylenes G' decreases at a much faster rate than G'' , which conditions a sharp increase in the mechanical-loss tangent in this region. Orig. art. has:

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5018087

4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhmicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva Akademii
nauk SSSR (Topchiyev Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences,
SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

Card

zih
3/3

L 1432-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021891

58
B 4455 UR/0020/65/163/006/1419/1422

4455
AUTHORS: Vinogradov, G. V.; Mustafayev, V. A.; Podol'skiy, Yu. Ye.; Malinskiy, Yu. M. 4455

TITLE: Transition of external friction to viscous flow during surface melting of polymers 7 4455

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 6, 1965, 1419-1422

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, friction, viscosity, viscous flow, polystyrene, polyethylene, resin

ABSTRACT: A tribometer was designed by means of which the effect of temperature on the surface friction of polymers was studied. A schematic of the tribometer is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Three different types of polymers involved in this study were: amorphous, crystalline, and radiationally cross-linked polyethylene. The experimental results are shown graphically; typical results for amorphous polymer are given in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. The form of the experimental curves is explained in terms of a relaxation mechanism. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute Card 1/4

L 1432-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021891

for Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences USSR; Fiziko-khimicheskiy
institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb65

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

L 1432-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021891

ENCLOSURE: 01

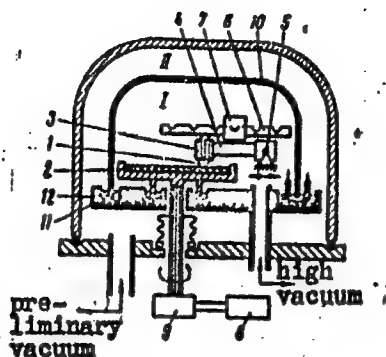


Fig. 1.

Principal schematic of the tribometer Tr-7.
 1- semispherical slider; 2- disk; 3- chuck; 4- dynamometer
 plate; 5- hinged support; 6- lever; 7- load; 8- electric
 motor; 9- reducer; 10- glass cover; 11- sealing liquid;
 12- plate

Card 3/4

L 1432-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021891

ENCLOSURE: 02

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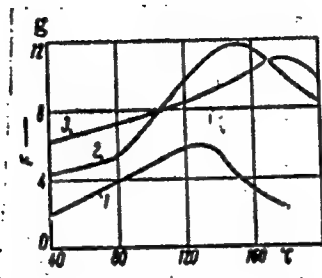


Fig. 2.

Effect of temperature on friction between steel and amorphous polymers (load 10 g, rate of sliding 5×10^{-3} cm/sec).
1- polyvinylacetate; 2- polystyrene; 3- polymethylmethacrylate

Card 4/4

DP

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DATA FROM THE DAN DETECT
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no.5:36-38 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

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(Weaving)

VINOGRADOV, A. P.

PA 239T31

USSR/Chemistry - Lead Isotopes

Aug 52

"Isotopic Composition of Lead and the Age of the Earth," A. P. Vinogradov, Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR; I. K. Zadorozhnyy and S. I. Zykov, Inst of Geochem and Analyt Chem imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Acad Sci USSR

"DAN SSSR" Vol 85, No 5, pp 1107-1110

Thirty-two samples of galena were studied with a mass spectrograph for the compn with respect to Pb^{204} , Pb^{206} , Pb^{207} , and Pb^{208} . On the basis of this and other data, the age of the earth is estimated to be between $2.1 \cdot 10^9$ and $(5.0 \pm 0.5) \cdot 10^9$ years.

239T31

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edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859910018-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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VINOGRADOV, Ivan Matveyevich.

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SO: -I
611.2
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VINOGRADOV, I M.

Winogradov, I. M.

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Source: Mathematical Review

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QA241.V5 1949

VINOGRADOV, I M

Source: Matnang tior

VINGRADOV, I. M.

VINOGRADOV I M

Vinogradov, I. M. The upper bound of the modulus of a
~~trigonometric sum~~ Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR
Mat. 14 199 214 1970

The author gives a detailed self-contained proof of the
following theorem. Suppose that $f(x)$ is a function defined on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ and that

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$
 where a_n are real numbers. Then the upper bound of the modulus of the partial sums of this series is bounded by a constant depending only on the sequence $\{a_n\}$.

VINOGRADOV, I M

1. U

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3. U

4. U

VINOGRADOV, I. M. General theorems on the upper bound
of the modulus of a trigonometric sum

$$H = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \dots$$

1907 with the *Quadrature* in 49 of *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk* (English translation of the author [Izvestiya Akad. Nauk

VINOGRADOV, I. M.

USSR/Mathematics - Prime Number Theory

Jul/Aug 51

"An Arithmetic Method Applied to Problems on the Distribution of Numbers With Given Property of the Index," I. M. Vinogradov, Math Inst Imeni Steklov, Acad Sci USSR

"Is Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Matemat" Vol XV, No 4, pp 297-308

Gives new elementary derivation of number of laws on the distribution of numbers with assigned property of the index relative to a prime modulus. Aims to show that combination of author's method

187T37

USSR/Mathematics - Prime Number Theory (Contd) Jul/Aug 51

of binary sums (1934-37) and a special method of exhaustion of the region of summation can serve as source of purely arithmetical approach to the solution of various problems of theory of numbers. Submitted 2 Apr 51.

187T37

VINOGRADOV, I. M.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 635 - I

Call No.: AF467703

BOOK

Author: VINOGRADOV, I. M., Academician

Full Title: FUNDAMENTALS OF THE THEORY OF NUMBERS. 6ed., corrected

Transliterated Title: Osnovy teorii chisel. Izd. 6-e ispravl.

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Technical and
Theoretical Literature

Date: 1952

No. pp.: 180

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE: Textbook in Physico-Mathematical Departments of State
Universities, approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the
U.S.S.R.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: In the preface to the fifth edition, the author mentions
the names of Russian mathematicians who studied the theory of num-
bers and refers the reader to B. N. Delone's book Petersburg School
of the Theory of Numbers. He states that he gives a systematic
presentation of this theory within the scope of a university course,
and explains the substantial changes made on the previous edition.
The six chapters, subdivided into several sections, cover the sub-

1/2

Osnovy teorii chisel. Izd. 6-e ispravl.

AID 635 - I

ject as follows: Chapter I, theory of divisibility; ch. II, principal functions in the theory of numbers; ch. III, congruences; ch. IV, linear congruences with one unknown quantity; ch. V, quadratic congruences; ch. VI, primitive roots and indices. Every chapter has a number of questions and numerical examples, the answers and solutions of which are given in the end of the book. Two tables, a table of indices and a table of prime numbers, conclude the text.

No. of References: None given

Facilities: None

2/2

VINOGRADOV, I. M.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REPORT

AID 142 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF558003

Author: VINOGRADOV, I. M.

Full Title: ACADEMICIAN I. M. VINOGRADOV. SELECTED WORKS

Transliterated Title: Akademik I. M. Vinogradov. Izbrannyye trudy

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

Publishing House: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

Date: 1952

No. pp.: 436

No. of copies: 3,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Linnik, Yu. V., Dr. of Phys. - Math,
Sciences

Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None

Appraiser: None

Text Data

Coverage: The book reprints 26 original works of Vinogradov from 1917 to 1951 out of a list of 116 given in the end of the text. The topics covered include a new method of obtaining asymptotic expressions for arithmetical functions, a general theorem of the analytical theory of numbers, the method of trigonometrical sums in the theory of numbers, and others. The material is pure higher mathematics with little reference to practical use.

Purpose: Not given

VINOGRADOV, I.M. --

Akademik I. M. Vinogradov. Izbrannyye trudy

AID 142 - I

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: Several in footnotes and in bibliographical notes at the end of some articles.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

2/2

USSR/Mathematics - Theory of Numbers, May/June 52
Summation

"New Approach to Evaluating the Sum of the Values
(χ) ($p + k$)," I. M. Vinogradov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Matemat" Vol XVI, No 3, pp 197-210

Derives a new evaluation of the sum of values modulo
prime q , different from the principal, under the
condition that the argument runs over numbers of
the type $p + k$, where k is a const and p a prime,
not over N . The evaluation is nontrivial for

217764

$\sum_{q \leq 0.75 + \epsilon} q$. Appendices deal with distribution
of deductions and nondeductions of deg n modulo
 q of numbers of the type $p + k$. Received 10 Jan
52.

VINOGRADOV, I. M.

217764

PA 249T95

1
USSR/Mathematics - Developments

Nov 52

"New Progress in Soviet Science: I. Mathematics in
the USSR," Acad I. M. Vinogradov

Priroda, Vol 41, No 11, pp 62-63

Describes progress in mathematics in Russia
starting with Lobachevskiy up to present day.
Now collectives on mathematics are to be found
not only in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, but also
in Tbilisi, Yerevan, Lvov, Tashkent, etc. Particu-
lar progress has been achieved in theory of numbers,
algebra, mathematical logic, geometry, theory of
probability, theory of functions, differential
equations, and approximate solutions.

249T95

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* Vinogradov, I. M. Osnovy teorii čisel. Foundations
of the theory of numbers

VINOGRADOV, I.M.

Vinogradov, I. M. An elementary proof of a theorem from
the theory of prime numbers

Izvestiya Akad. Nauk
SSSR Ser. Mat. 17:3-12, 1953

Russian

The following result is proved: let $\sigma(N, q)$ be the number of primes $p \leq N$ such that $p \equiv a \pmod{q}$. Then $\sigma(N, q) = \sigma(N) + O(N^{1/2})$ where

$$R = N^{1/2} \left[(1/q + q/N)^{1/2} + N^{-1/2} \right]$$

so that for large q and N/q , $\sigma(N, q)$ is asymptotically $\sigma(N)$. The author remarks that a modification of the method enables him to replace the exponent $-1/6$ of N by $-1/5$ and that the method is applicable to a number of other problems including the corresponding question for primes in a given arithmetic progression.

The method of proof is different from that in Chapter XI of the author's book [Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov. 23 (1947); these Rev. 10, 599] which depended on the estimation of exponential sums; the final result in the book corresponds (over)

VINOGRADOV, I. M.

2/2

to the estimate with $-1/6$ replaced by $-1/5$ and has a few other refinements as well. The present proof depends on the use of the function $\psi_\sigma(x)$ defined to be $1 - \sigma$ if $x - [x] < \sigma$ and to be $-\sigma$ otherwise. By applying devices similar to those the author previously used for giving elementary estimates for sums of the form $\sum_{n \leq x} (f(n) - [f(n)])$, he now gives upper bounds for the absolute values of sums of the form

$$\sum_n \psi_\sigma(ax + \beta), \quad \sum_n \sum_m \psi_\sigma(xy + h + q), \quad \sum_n \sum_m \psi_\sigma(axy/q), \\ \sum_n \sum_m \sum_l \psi_\sigma(axym + q), \quad \sum_n \psi_\sigma(ap/q).$$

From the estimate of the last sum, the result immediately follows. The methods used here are technically simpler than those used in the author's book

L. Schenfeld.

VINogradov, I.M.

Vinogradov, I. M. Improvement of an estimate for the sum of the values $\chi(p+k)$. Izvestiya Akad Nauk SSSR. Ser. Mat. 17, 285-290 (1953). (Russian)

The author improves his previous estimate [same Izvestiya 16, 197-210 (1952); these Rev. 14, 22] for the sum $\sum_{p \leq N} \chi(p+k)$ where χ is a nonprincipal character modulo q and p is prime. If $q^{1/4} \leq N \leq c'q^{1/4}$, then the sum has an estimate of the form

$$N^{1/4}(q^{1/4}N^{-1/4} + N^{-1/4})$$

In place of the earlier inferior estimate of $N^{1/4}q^{1/8}N^{-1/4}$. The method now used is very similar to that used in the earlier paper and still depends on Weil's estimate of the Kloosterman sum. However, a more elaborate argument enables the author to obtain the sharper estimate. L. Schoenfeld.

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